

BROWNHILLS

Urban District Council.



FIRST . . .

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

R. G. BRADFORD, M.B.

1911.

BROWNHILLS :

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ROBERT GEORGE BRADFORD, M.B.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Brownhills Urban District Council.

GLENCAIRN,
BROWNHILLS.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Report on the Health of your District for the Year 1911.

EXTENT AND POPULATION.—The Extent of the Brownhills Urban District is 6,804 acres.

The Population of this area at the last Census was 16,856 giving a Population of 2·7 to the area.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The average height of the country is 400ft above sea-level.

The soil is light, lies on a gravel subsoil in the greater part of the District, and in some parts on beds of Sandstone. Rain-water is quickly drained away, so the atmosphere and country is dry.

We have included in the District, three villages, Brownhills being Central, Norton Canes lying to the North, and Walsall Wood with Sheffield to the South.

The three villages are separated by large open commons. The open spaces are certainly a valuable asset to the District, but I think, with your late Medical Officer, that their utility could be increased by planting with trees; not only would this give a certain amount of beauty to the District, but also from a health point of view would be beneficial.

OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS—The chief Occupation of the Inhabitants is mining. I can not find that mining affects the health of the workmen to any extent.

POOR LAW RELIEF—The amount of Poor Law Relief in the District compares very favourably with the other Districts with which I am acquainted.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF—There are several Hospitals near at hand where gratuitous Medical Relief can be obtained :—

Walsall General Hospital, and Hammerwich Hospital, close at hand.

Wolverhampton General Hospital, and the Birmingham Hospitals within easy reach.

Water Supply

The Water Supply of the District comes from the South Staffordshire Water Works Company's Mains.

The Supply is from deep wells, and is forced by pumping stations throughout the District. It is beyond suspicion of contamination and the supply is adequate. There is no possibility of lead contamination.

NUMBER OF WELLS—In addition to the above supply, there are 93 wells in the District.

In the Central Ward there are 30, in the Norton Ward 36, and Walsall Wood Ward 27.

Toward the Holybush Inn at Norton Canes, it is proposed to lay 300 yards of main. This will do away with five of the wells in that part of the Norton Ward.

At Burntwood Road, Norton Canes, 600 yards of main will be laid down, supplying 8 houses.

In the Norton Ward there are 11 wells, in the Central Ward 6, and in the Walsall Wood Ward 4, where no other source of supply is available; these wells, together with the the proposed changes at Norton Canes leave 59 wells in the District where it would be possible to lay on the public supply. I think the Council should impress on the Landlords the advisability of having this done.

Pollution of Rivers.

As far as the Central Ward and the Walsall Wood Ward are concerned the pollution of rivers has been reduced to a minimum by the the treatment of the Sewage on the Sewage Farm : the effluent from which is satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewage.

The Sewage Farm to deal with the sewage from the Central Ward and Walsall Wood is situated in the Walsall Wood Ward. The Sewage is dealt with by bacterial beds and by filtration on land.

SHELFIELD AND HIGH HEATH—The Sewage from Sheffield and High Heath gravitates to the Moss pits ; just lately a duplicate pumping plant has been put down at the Moss pits, together with an additional rising main to the Sewage Farm, thus enabling the whole of the Sewage from this end of the District to be treated at the Farm, leaving storm water only to be dealt with at the Moss pits ; before this, part of the Sewage was treated at the Moss pits by filtration and the effluent discharged into a brook.

NORTON WARD.—In Norton up to the present there has been no Sewage scheme proper.

SCHEME FOR WATLING STREET EAST—At present a joint scheme with the Lichfield Rural District is being prepared for laying Sewers, and disposal and treatment by bacteriological means of the Sewage of the East end of Watling Street, Provision is being made for a population of 1,250 persons, this being an excess of 60 houses over the existing number, or an increase of population of 300.

SCHEME FOR NORTON WEST—A Scheme on the same lines as Watling Street is being prepared for the West End of Norton—Population 200. Number of houses 40, this will include the Norton Schools and Norton Institute.

Negotiations are going on for the purchase of land in connection with the above two schemes.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMP AT ALBUTTS ROAD.—At Albutts Road, another part of the Norton Ward, a Gas Engine and Centrifugal Pump has been put down for dealing with a population of 350 persons residing in 70 houses in this neighbourhood. The Sewage flows by gravitation into a settling tank, sufficiently large to contain one day's flow, and is then pumped into the gravitating sewer near the Wilkin Inn.

The Plant is large enough to deal with double the population above stated.

Closet Accommodation.

I am pleased to note that there has been a considerable increase of water closets in the District within the last two years

In 1909 there were 105 water closets in the whole area,

74 in the Central Ward.

26 in the Walsall Wood Ward.

5 in the Norton Ward.

Now there are 225 in the District—

103 in the Central Ward.

114 in the Walsall Wood Ward.

8 in Norton Canes.

But the District is still essentially a privy midden one.

Under the Public Health Amendment Act, Part III, an Act which is at present under your consideration, and which I trust you will adopt, power is given you to order the substitution of Water Closets for privies when you consider it advisable.

Scavenging.

The removal and disposal of House Refuse and Excrement is done by public scavengers, acting under instructions of the Sanitary Inspector.

The Occupier gives notice to the Sanitary Inspector, when the middens require emptying, and this is done in the night-time, and the middens afterwards strewn with disinfectants.

I would like to call the Council's attention to the highly insanitary method of tipping the contents of the barrow on to the streets and shovelling it into the carts. It would be a very easy matter to purchase galvanised bins into which the contents of the privies could be shovelled directly and the bins carried and emptied into the cart. It appears to me that this is a matter which should have the earnest attention of the Council—an insanitary method can be turned into a sanitary method with but little expense.

Number of Cesspits.

There are 62 Cesspits in the District—

2 in Walsall Wood Ward.

8 in Central Ward

52 in Norton Ward

The contents of these Cesspits are removed by the people themselves, and in most cases used in the garden plots attached to the houses.

Sanitary Inspector's Report.

I am including amongst the Tables a classified statement, furnished by the Sanitary Inspector.

There you will find the :—

Number and nature of Inspections made by him during the year.

The number of notices served.

The result of such notices.

In no case was it necessary to take legal action.

Schools.

The Public Elementary Schools are in good sanitary condition.

WATER SUPPLY.—The Water Supply is the South Staffordshire Company's mains.

MEASLES AT OGLEY HAY INFANT DEPARTMENT.—Owing to an outbreak of Measles, chiefly affecting the Infant Department of the Ogley Hay Schools, this department had to be closed for three weeks, from 15th March to 5th April

MEASLES AT WALSALL WOOD.—In August Measles broke out at Walsall Wood, and the Infant Department of the Walsall Wood Council Schools was closed from 1st September to the 28th September.

DIPHTHERIA AT NORTON CANES.—Towards the end of the year several cases of Diphtheria occurred at Norton Canes, and I thought it advisable to extend the Christmas period of closing for a fortnight, and have the Schools thoroughly disinfected. This was done and since then there have been no fresh cases reported to me from that district.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CHILDREN.—The arrangement for the Medical Inspection of school children is in the hands of the Medical Officer specially appointed by the County Council.

In several instances I have been indebted to him for information which otherwise might have been passed over.

Cases of overcrowding have been brought to my notice.

In one School a mild case of Diphtheria was detected and sent home for isolation and treatment.

Milk Supply.

The Milk supply of the district is largely an imported one.

There are no milk shops, the milk being delivered from house to house.

The number of Cowsheds in the district is 18.—

3 in Central Ward.
10 in Walsall Wood Ward.
5 in Norton Ward.

72 inspections have been made during the year by the Sanitary Inspector, and he reports that all are in good condition.

Slaughter houses.

There are 12 Slaughter-houses in the district—

5 in Central Ward.
4 in Walsall Wood Ward.
3 in Norton Ward.

These are all in the rear of the shops selling the meat and are all in good Sanitary condition. 288 inspections were made of these during the year. In no instance was it necessary to condemn meat. 32 Rabbits have been voluntarily surrendered as unfit for food and destroyed.

Under existing conditions no proper inspection of meat can be carried out. The only sure way to guard against the sale of diseased meat is to have public slaughter houses set up.

There is a fairly large sale of imported chilled meat and mutton in the district which seems to me of good quality.

No action was taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Bakehouses

144 inspections of Bakehouses have been made, in only one case was any defect found, this has since been remedied.

There are 12 in our district—

3 in Central Ward.
4 in Walsall Wood Ward.
5 in Norton Ward.

We have no underground Bakehouses

Housing Accommodation.

The housing accommodation is good.

The spaces about the houses are ample and with few exceptions the cleanliness of the surroundings is good.

There are 3,371 houses in the district, that, taking the population at last census, gives 5 persons to each house.

NUMBER OF HOUSES—I do not think there are many cases of overcrowding in the district, but next year, when the Sanitary Inspector has finished his house to house inspection, I will be able to report more fully on this matter.

The supervision of the erection of new houses is in the hands of the Surveyor, and the plans have in all cases to be passed by your Council, prior to any buildings being erected.

The appointment of the Sanitary Inspector to Inspector under the House and Town's Planning Act was made on the 25th of October of the year. For the purpose of inspection, the district has been divided into several small areas.

TABULAR STATEMENT—Since his appointment the Officer has visited 97 houses.

36 of them were found in good condition.

61 were more or less defective. 17 notices were served on the landlords of those defective houses.

4 were voluntarily closed. 2 of these four have since been pulled down.

15 are at present under repairs, and in the remaining 40 the work of remedying defects will be proceeded with immediately. The principal defects were :—

Defective plastering and woodwork.

Defective Eaves Spouting

Defective paving of Yards.

Defective Privies.

I was surprised on the occasions I accompanied the Sanitary Inspector on his visits, at the number of brick sinks there are in the district, some of them in a filthy condition. The water and filth soaking through the bricks to the outer wall and loosening the bricks there.

Many of these brick sinks have since been done away with and earthenware sinks substituted in their stead, with, I am sure, satisfaction to the tenants, and ultimate benefit to the pockets of the landlord.

Workshops and Workplaces.

There is little to be noted as regards the working of the Factory Act.

There are only three works of any importance and these employ few people.

They are a Chemical Works, a Iron Foundry, and a Brick yard.

There are a number of Dressmakers, shops and houses, all these are in good sanitary state and surroundings.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

There is no Hospital in the District, either for the acute infectious diseases or for tuberculosis.

There was a movement on foot to utilise the present Small-pox Hospital for cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, but, at the suggestion of the County Medical Officer, the matter was left in abeyance.

Bye-Laws Adoption Acts.

The Bye-Laws in force in the District are out of date, and I would advocate the adoption of more modern ones.

Parts II III and IV of the Public Health Amendment Act 1907, are at present under consideration.

Chemical and Bacteriological Work.

Practically all the reported cases of Diphtheria were confirmed by Bacteriological examination.

There were three samples of water taken for Analysis. Two of these samples were reported fit for drinking purposes. One was reported on as unfit.

Diphtheria.

During the year 80 cases of Diphtheria were reported to me. A good many of those cases occurred during the first part of the year, previous to, or shortly after my appointment as Medical Officer.

At the end of February the disease was confined to one part of the Norton Ward:—Watling Street; Hednesford Road; Albutts Road and Wilkin Lane, and occurred chiefly amongst the children attending the Watling Street Schools.

During March and April the number of reported cases showed a steady decline, but there was a fresh outbreak in May, 21 cases in all. 12 of these were in the above part of the Norton Ward; 7 in the Central Ward, and 2 in the village of Norton Canes.

I visited the Schools during those months on two occasions and asked the teachers to send home any case of sore throat with instructions that it should be seen by a Medical man before returning.

In June there were 5 cases reported—1 from Watling Street; 3 from Central Ward and 1 from Walsall Wood. In July, 3 cases were reported in the Central Ward, in children attending the Central Schools. I visited those Schools and issued the same instructions as before, to the head teacher. In August, there were no cases in the Central Ward, but 2 fresh cases were reported from Watling Street. In September, there was one case in Norton Canes, 3 in the Central Ward, and one in Walsall Wood. In October no case of Diphtheria was reported and I was in great hopes that no fresh cases would appear, but towards the end of November, there were 3 fresh cases in Norton Canes, and just before the Norton Schools closed for the Christmas holidays, eleven new cases were reported from Norton Canes village. I ordered that the Norton Canes Schools be kept closed for a fortnight over the usual time, and that the Schools be thoroughly disinfected before opening.

During the period of closure I had only one fresh case reported and there has been no case from that district since then.

I think now that the closure of the Watling Street Schools in March would have been the better method of combating the disease, but from the nature of that part of the district separated from Brownhills and Norton Canes village by large commons, I felt that the children would be even more in contact with each other when not at School.

There is no doubt that the spread of the disease was principally by Diphtheria carriers—children who shew no symptom of the disease but who can communicate it to others—2 such cases were detected during the year and were isolated. All the cases were isolated to the best of my ability.

In most of the cases Antidiphtheritic Serum was used. This is supplied free by the Council.

Erysipelas.

23 cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 22 cases of Scarlet Fever;—10 in the Norton Ward; 6 in the Central Ward; 6 in Walsall Wood Ward. In no case was there a fatal result.

Isolation in the home was carried out and disinfection of the premises afterwards.

Puerperal Fever.

There was two cases of Puerperal Fever—1 from the Central Ward, and 1 from Norton Canes. Both of these cases recovered.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Six cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were reported—3 under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1902; 1 under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911.

I find there are very few cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the district and most of those tend to run a slow course.

Next year, under the New Regulations, which bring this disease under the list of compulsory notifiable diseases, I will be able to give a more complete report of the prevalence of this disease in the district, but I may here say that every case is now visited by the Sanitary Inspector and handbills left at each house, containing instructions and advice for the patient and the rest of the household; in addition to that the Council have agreed to supply each patient with a small pocket receptacle for spitting in while out of doors.

School Notifications.

School notifications of disease have been utilised to a considerable extent especially in the case of Measles and Whooping Cough, where no other source of information is available.

Infantile Mortality.

The notification of Births Act has not yet been adopted. This in my opinion is a very important Act, and I intend bringing it before your Council at an early date.

The great factor in the Infant Mortality is in my opinion improper feeding. I have had handbills printed at your expense, on the Feeding and Management of Infants, which are distributed to the mothers on their confinement by the attending nurse. These, no doubt, are useful in a way, but something more than

mere handbills is needed, and I am certain that were the above Act in operation in your district, it would have an influence in reducing the Infant Mortality.

Diarrhoea.

Owing to the exceptionally dry summer, the deaths from Diarrhoea were excessive.

I had a foot note appended to the above mentioned handbills, setting forth the dangers that children run during July and August, from contamination of food by flies, and advising the use of muslin coverings.

As far as I was able I gave the Sanitary Inspector some idea of the localities where the number of cases of Epidemic Diarrhoea was large, and asked him to ascertain the number of uncovered ashpits there were in those parts with a view to having them remedied.

Disinfecting Apparatus.

I would call the Council's attention to the disinfecting Apparatus in use at present, for the disinfection of clothing, etc., removed from infected houses, and would advise that a more modern one be got. The present apparatus has no separate apartment for infected and disinfected clothing.

Death Rate.

The total number of Deaths registered throughout the district was 231, equal to a death rate of 13.6 per 1,000 ; in addition there were 23 deaths in public institutions outside the district among people belonging to the district ; this makes the nett total of deaths among the residents of your area 254, giving a corrected death rate of 15.

The deaths from Diphtheria numbered 18. All these deaths were due to cardiac failure following the Diphtheria.

There was one death from Whooping Cough and two from Influenza.

38 deaths occurred from Diarrhoea. 18 of those were in children under one year of age, and 12 in children between the ages of one and two years.

NOTIFICATIONS—There were 137 notifications of Infectious Disease—

72 from Norton Ward.
41 from Brownhills
24 from Walsall Wood.

The ages of the cases can not be given, as it is seldom appended to the notification paper. In future the Sanitary Inspector will make a record of ages in all cases notified.

The number of deaths under one year was 64, equal to a rate of 118 per 1,000 registered births.

The nett total of births for the district was 542, giving a rate of 32 per 1,000.

In conclusion, I have to ask that this Report be printed in pamphlet form, octavo size, and that three copies be sent to the Local Government Board ; three copies to the County Council at Stafford, and one to the Secretary of State.

I have to thank the members of the Council for the kindness and courtesy extended to me during the year, and my fellow officials for the assistance they have given me at all times. I would also take this opportunity to thank my medical colleagues in the district for the help they have given me, and the kindly interest they have taken in Public Health work.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. G. BRADFORD,

Medical Officer of Health.



TABLE 1.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911, and Previous Years.
Name of District—BROWNHILLS URBAN.

YEAR.	Popula- tion estimat- ed to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		Nett Deaths Registered in the District.			
		Un- corrected Number	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non- residents register ed in the District	of Resi- dents not reg- istered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages.	
									Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1906	17126	...	596	34.8	249	14.5	..	11	90	151	260	15.1
1907	17310	...	583	33.1	198	11.4	...	9	61	104	207	11.9
1908	17654	...	626	35.4	211	11.9	...	13	73	116	224	12.6
1909	18000	...	572	31.7	260	14.4	...	12	92	160	272	15.1
1910	18090	...	556	30.7	186	10.2	...	3	59	106	189	10.4
1911	16896	...	542	32	231	13.6	...	23	64	118	254	15

Area of District in acres (exclusive of Area covered by Water), 6304.

Total Population at all ages, at Census of 1911	...	16856
Number of inhabited houses	...	3371
Average number of persons per house	...	5

TABLE 2.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during
the Year 1911.

Name of District—BROWNHILLS URBAN.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.		Total cases notified in each locality.		
	At all ages.		Norton Canes.	Ogley Hay	Walsall Wood.
Small-pox ... ..	...		...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...		...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup ...	80		55	21	4
Erysipelas	23		4	10	9
Scarlet Fever	22		10	6	6
Typhus Fever ... ..	...		...	...	...
Enteric Fever	4		..	1	3
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...		...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...		...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2		1	1	..
Plague .. ... ..	...		...	...	...
Phthisis {	Under Tuber- culosis Regu- lations 1908	5	2	2	1
	Under Tuber- culosis Regu- lations, 1911	1	...	...	1
	Others ... ..	...	...	...	...
Totals	137		72	41	24

Isolation Hospital—None. Total available beds—None.
Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—None.

TABLE 3.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1911.

Name of District—BROWNHILLS URBAN.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.								
		All Ages.	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and up wards
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Cases	Certified	254	64	25	13	20	10	21	42	59
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	18	...	...	7	11	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tu- berculosis) ...	...	12	...	...	...	1	2	5	3	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	13	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	4
Bronchitis ...	...	18	2	1	...	...	...	2	5	8
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	...	13	6	2	...	1	...	...	2	2
Pneumonia(all other forms)	...	7	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	...
Other Diseases of Respira- tory Organs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	...	38	18	12	2	1	...	...	1	4
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy & Parturi- tion ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth ...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	...	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Suicides ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases ...	...	84	11	3	1	3	2	8	19	37
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...

Table 4.

Name of District—BROWNHILLS URBAN.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1911.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under
One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes. Certified ...	7	4	1	2	14	13	9	15	13	64
{ Small-pox ...										
{ Chicken-pox ...										
{ Measles ...										
{ Scarlet Fever ...										
{ Diphtheria and Croup ...										
{ Whooping Cough ...										
{ Diarrhœa ...			1		1	4	4	3	2	14
{ Enteritis ...						1	1		2	4
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ...								1		1
{ Abdominal Tuberculous ...								1	3	4
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases										
{ Congenital Malformations	1				1		1			2
{ Premature Birth ...	2	1			3					3
{ Atrophy, Debility, and										
{ Marasmus ...		2			2	4	1	4	2	13
Atelectasis ...	2				2					2
Injury at Birth ...										
Erysipelas ...										
Syphilis ...										
Rickets ...										
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)										
Convulsions ...		1			1	1	1	2		5
Gastritis ...										
Laryngitis ...								1	1	2
Bronchitis ...						1		1		2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...				2	2	1		2	3	8
Suffocation, overlying ...						1				1
Other Causes ...	2				2		1			3

Nett Births in the Year.—legitimate 537.

Nett Deaths in the year—legitimate Infants 64.

PHTHISIS: SANATORIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Name of District—BROWNHILLS URBAN.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated	How are patients selected?	Are patients under the care of a resident Medical Officer.	What charge, if any, is made for the use of Beds?	Do the Sanitary Authority use— (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-pox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium? If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents?
Early Cases						No	No	No
Intermediate cases								
Advanced cases								
No Hospital is provided for Phthisis.								

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided a Dispensary? If so, give particulars.—No.

March 12th, 1912.

ROBERT G. BRADFORD,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE 5.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1911, in the Urban District of Brownhills.

		NUMBER OF		ABATEMENT NOTICES		Nuisances Abated after Notice by	
		Inspections and Observations made.	Defects found	Informal by Inspector	Formal by Authority	Inspector	Authority
Dwelling-houses & Schools	Foul Conditions ...	4000	19	2	4	2	4
	Structural Defects ...		169	9	28	9	28
	Overcrowding ...		14	...	14	...	14
	Unfit for Habitation ...		2	...	2	...	2
	Lodging Houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairies and Milkshops ...	72	...	...	...	...	...
	Cowsheds ...	72	...	...	...	...	...
	Bakehouses ...	144	1	1	...	1	...
	Slaughter-houses ...	288	...	...	...	...	...
	Canal Boats ...	40	2	...	2	...	2
House Drainage	Ashpits and Privies ...	4000	160	5	43	5	43
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Water Closets ...	...	3	3	...	3	...
	Defective Traps ...	...	10	1	6	1	6
	No Disconnection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Faults ...	...	83	* 7	45	7	45
	Water Supply ...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	Pigsties ...	...	1	1	...	1	...
	Animals improperly kept ...	...	2	2	...	2	...
	Offensive Trades ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Smoke Nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Nuisances ...	...	155	...	43	...	43
TOTALS		4616	623	31	189	31	189

Unwholesome Food	{	Number of Seizures—32 Rabbits voluntarily surrendered and destroyed			...	...
		Condemned by Magistrate			...	...
		Prosecutions for exposing for sale			...	...
		Convictions ditto. ditto			...	...
Food and Drugs Act	{	Samples taken for Analysis			...	...
		Number found Adulterated, &c.			...	...
		Proceeding taken			...	...
		Number of Convictions			...	...
		Samples of Water taken for Analysis			...	3
		" " condemned as unfit for use			...	1

Precautions against Infectious Disease.

Lots of Infected Bedding disinfected or destroyed		...	103
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease		...	103
Schools ditto ditto		...	...
Prosecutions for not notifying Existence of Infectious disease		...	...
Convictions ditto ditto		...	...
Prosecutions for exposure of Infected Persons or things		...	...
Convictions ditto ditto		...	...

NOTE—When an Inspection or Notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

March 7th, 1912

Signed, D. A. BRADBURY,
Inspector of Nuisances.